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AKRON, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE SHIP CANAL

Pittsburg-Lake Erie Waterway Will Help It Along.

Strong Likelihood That the Latter Will be Built.

Would Eventually Lead to Ohio River Improvement.

The Construction of a Big Canal Through Ohio Would Logically Follow.

On the success of the proposed ship canal from Lake Erie to Pittsburg, depends largely the prospect that some day a water way capable of floating lake vessels will pass through Akron.

On that proposition the improvement of the Ohio river is likely to hinge, and if the latter work should be done, it will be the most natural and logical that the Ohio canal should be deepened and widened. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the lack of water in the Ohio river contributed more than any other one thing to defeat the project to build a ship canal across Ohio.

Favorable action has been recommended by the committee in Congress, which has considered the application for a charter for the building of a ship canal from Ashtabula on Lake Erie to Pittsburg, and the Ohio river.

Mr. T. Dwight Paul, a member of the staff of engineers, which made surveys and estimates for the proposed ship canal from lake to river in 1894-5, believes the Pittsburg-Erie canal an entirely possible project. He says the cost would not be exorbitant and the amount of freight carried between Pittsburg and the lakes should make it a paying venture.

Lake boats ordinarily draw 16 feet of water, but can be profitably operated when built to draw but 10 feet. The Pittsburg canal, therefore, would need be somewhat more than 10 feet deep. Its route will probably be through the Conneaut river valley, and thence, perhaps, directly into Pennsylvania, or via the Grand river and Mosquito creek valleys in Trumbull county to the Mahoning river valley and thence into Mahoning county, passing through Youngstown.

The engineers with whom Mr. Paul was associated in the ship canal survey of 1894-5 estimated that to double

the width of the Ohio canal and make it 8 feet deep from Cleveland to Portsmouth would cost \$13,000,000.

The Pittsburg canal will cost proportionately more than that. When Mr. Paul was in Pittsburg in connection with this survey he saw 50,000 cars of coal waiting for water in the Ohio river that it might be moved. This would keep the railroad running several trains a day to move the entire lot within a year. The quantity of ore shipped to Pittsburg from lake ports is equally almost beyond conception. A great part of this freight would be diverted to the canal.

But unless the stream shall be improved, the Ohio river trade could be little benefited by the Pittsburg canal. River boats large enough for profit, must draw seven feet of water. The record shows that in a given average year there were but 181 days in which the river at Cincinnati showed seven feet of water. At Marietta there were but 38 days in which that depth existed. At Pittsburg the number of days was much less.

However, if the Pittsburg canal proves a success, it is more than probable that the Ohio river will be improved and a depth of 10 feet secured for boats the year round. Mr. Paul and other engineers have estimated that for \$150,000,000 the river could be dredged and provided with dams to keep its depth equal to the requirements of the Pittsburg canal and smaller lake boats.

The improvement of the Ohio canal would then be in order. "At any rate," said Mr. Paul, "it would be a mistake for the state to abandon its canals at this time."

Andrew Carnegie was originally interested in the Pittsburg canal project and the mammoth steel trust succeeds to his plans.

LAST LINKS.

The Lathers' union will meet next Monday evening in Herzberger's hall. Matters of importance will be discussed.

The N. O. T. people are not franchise peddlers says the Kent Courier. They mean business and propose to give Portage county people a good line in return for the franchise for which they ask.

Mrs. E. C. Hinman, 319½ South College st., met with a painful accident Wednesday evening. She slipped on the icy walk and fell, seriously injuring her spine. At the best she will be confined to the house several days.



One farmer's wife who raises chickens, knows that they must have food enough first to satisfy bare hunger, then enough more than that to make flesh and fat before they will begin to lay. In plain words you've got to put into the hen in the form of food what you get out of it in the shape of eggs. An ill-nourished hen lays no eggs. The difference between the farmer's wife and her chickens is that she fancies she can take out of herself in daily cares and toils what she does not put back in the form of nourishment for nerve and body. But she can't. Sooner or later the woman who tries it breaks down.

The warning signs of physical breakdown are, among others, headache, weak stomach, flatulence, pain in side or back, difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart. These are only some of the indications of a derangement of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. The one sure remedy for this condition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood and nourishes and invigorates the nerves.

Mrs. Martha E. Harbison, of Newville, Prince George Co., Va., writes: "I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in June, 1899, also his Favorite Prescription, and I cannot express the benefit I have received from these medicines. I was suffering with what the doctors called chronic indigestion, torpid liver and vertigo. The doctor did not do me any good. My symptoms were giddiness in head, pains in chest and an uneasy feeling all over. I run-down and could not do any work at all without suffering from nervous attacks, so I wrote to you for advice. You advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription. When I commenced to use these medicines I weighed only 110 pounds, now I weigh 140 pounds. I thank God and Dr. R. V. Pierce for my recovery."

PANACEA

Has Been Discovered For Existing Apathy In Sporting Circles.

Indoor Football Will be Played on Field 24x24, Surrounded by Ropes—Contestants Must Wear Gloves.

With the excitement of the past grid-iron campaign only a memory, the boxing game tabooed in almost every city and state of the Union, and the baseball season not only afar off, but in a very unsettled condition owing to the threatened diamond war, it has remained for the Chicago Journal to devise a game which it is thought would furnish some diversion to those of our citizens who enjoy healthy athletic sports and tests of brawn and muscle.

The inventor of this panacea for the existing apathy in the athletic world calls the new game indoor football. A careful study of the rules for the new game convinces us that the new sport would be lively and full of excitement for the spectators as well as for those who participated, while wholly free from the roughness of the outdoor college sport. Some of the precaution for the safety of the players may strike football men as needlessly effeminate, but the man who framed the rules insists that the precautions shall be adopted, and that the chances of lasting damage to the players be minimized as much as possible.

Local sports, who have examined the rules, think very well of the new game and would like to see it inaugurated in this city. It will be seen in the rule covering that point that the floor space required for the game is not large and there are plenty of halls in this city which would be amply large enough for both players and spectators.

The rules for the new game are very simple, but it will be seen that they fully cover the point:

THE RULES.

1. The Playing Field—The game of indoor football shall be played upon a platform or stage, on which a space, perfectly square in shape, has been marked off. This space shall not be more than twenty-four nor less than eighteen feet square, and shall be designated "the field." To prevent accident or injury to the players, and to prevent them from falling off into the audience, the field shall be surrounded by two or three parallel ropes, tautly stretched, while the floor of the

field shall be covered with a padding, said padding to be not less than half an inch in thickness.

2. The Players—Any number of players may take part in the game, but the players shall be divided into teams or sides, and these sides shall be equal in numbers. The sides or teams in turn shall select from their number as many players to meet players of the opposing side or team as may desire to oppose them. These men should be as nearly of a weight as possible, to insure physical equality, and it shall be within the discretion of the umpire, should one man of any pair be larger and heavier than his opponent, to disqualify either contestant and select a more fitting adversary for the other.

The players, to guard against roughness or injury, must wear padded gloves of not less than five ounces weight, these gloves to be securely fastened. Should one of these gloves burst or come off, it must be replaced, and all play shall cease while said glove is being fastened.

Any athletic costume may be worn, but no hard or rough substance can be hidden in the clothing, nor shall shoes with spikes be permitted.

3. The Playing Rules—As soon as both sides have been chosen and the pairs which are to compete have been selected, the umpire shall call the first pair to the center of the field. He shall then instruct them in the rules of the game, and shall show them the ball which is to be the trophy of the winning team. After the men have been shown the rules and ball the referee shall strike a gong, and the men shall begin the game.

Each pair shall be allowed six three-minute rushes, the referee to time these rushes and strike the gong at the expiration of each three-minute period. At the sound of the gong, the men shall retire to opposite corners of the field and shall rest for one minute, during which time trainers and assistants may sponge, fan or otherwise invigorate the players. When the gong sounds for the resumption of another rush the men shall begin play again, and so on till the six

(Continued on second page—Part 2.)

SCORE OF ONE.

(Written for The Akron Democrat.)

There was gloom in Darrowville. Gloom deep and impenetrable, mixed with indignation. Miss Ester Parks, the belle of the little Ohio town had married. That in itself would have been cause sufficient for regret among the local gallants, but the acme of feeling was reached, in the fact that her choice had fallen upon a young man, Orlando Scott, a lawyer from the neighboring and rival town of Portage.

It was this which brought indignation and jealous burnings and was fraught with deeper significance to the older and more thoughtful members of the community. Town pride had been outraged, it is true, but even more to be decried the town population had been decreased by one. It was regarded as already determined that Ester would live with her husband and her husband lived in Portage.

Nothing of a more calamitous nature could have happened at the time. The rivalry between the towns had been keen for years and before the taking of the census, each had boasted of the larger citizenship. No other subject was deemed worthy of discussion and the local papers took up columns endeavoring to prove by mathematical calculations how the village it represented must be the more populous. The strain of waiting for the government figures had been intense, the enumerators with a proper regard for the dignity of their official position, refusing to divulge them in advance. When they were received Portage was shown to be in the lead by five and forthwith assumed a most boastful and pompous attitude, refusing to recognize its neighbor as beyond the plane of a needful suburb.

Deacon Danforth, the Mayor, and leading spirit of Darrowville's municipal affairs had been prone to dispute the returns on the claim that Nelson Walker, a resident of long standing, together with his wife and children was away from home on the day of the count. The deacon took the enumerators, William Smith, sharp to task, as lacking both in caution and in home pride. But when it was proven that Mr. Walker had returned the night before and was included with the other Walkers, the deacon subsided and, in common with his official colleagues, went into

a season of mourning and deliberation as to where at least six additional people might be found willing to share the benefits and favorable opportunities for commercial gain offered by the town. Editor Howe, the genius of the Darrowville paper and job printing office, devoted an entire half page to a glowing account of the town's advantages under the caption of "What we can offer," but to no purpose. On the very day of the marriage, encouragement came through the report that a decrease had taken place in the Portage total. A man with his wife and two children had moved to the county seat. This cut the lead to but one. Surely Darrowville could come up to even terms.

If by no other way Meloy, the blacksmith and village wagonmaker had declared he would bring home his boy from the city and give him employment in his shop. But now, just as the clouds were breaking and the first gleam of a hopeful sun might be seen, this catastrophe had occurred. It is not to be wondered that Deacon Danforth and the members of the town Council held their Monday night meeting amid the shadows of defeat, aspirations and censured the night watchman for sleeping in the office of the village inn. For a week no word came from Scott and his bride. Then, a letter through the village post office addressed to the wife's mother, brought the intelligence that they were in their new home and supremely happy. The letter told of the kind reception given them by the husband's friends, how the Portage people gathered on the lawn before the house and the Mayor, the Hon. David Ladd, had made a speech of greeting saying, "Mr. Scott we welcome you back to our midst. If you came alone we would be glad, but since you bring a wife with you we are doubly pleased. Our greatest joy, however, is due to the fact that she comes from the neighboring town of Darrowville. Having lived there all her years we trust she will now find pleasure in the advantages of city life. You were wise in choosing as you did, for, outside of finding a most delightful woman, you have opened for yourself the opportunity of enjoying a home in the country during the summer

months. You can live here during the colder weather, and pass the heated spell with your wife's parents in the full enjoyment of rural pleasures. Our only hope is that in carrying off your wife you did not also carry off the town." Mr. Scott replied by declaring that outside of the love he bore his bride he had been actuated by the desire to take her from the lonesomeness of her surroundings and place her in a sphere where she might properly display her talents. All this, Ester wrote, had been said in a spirit of levity and no offense must be taken. The letter closed with an urgent invitation to visit herself and husband without delay and the further statement that Scott was being urged to run for Mayor in the spring. Mrs. Parks read the letter with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. There was no censure in her heart for Ester. He loved her too well for that, and she was elated at the thought of her daughter's favorable marriage, but she also had the proper amount of town pride and the slightest, if good humored, allusions to Darrowville awakened something of resentment. After discussing the matter with her husband it was decided that Deacon Danforth must be acquainted with at least that portion of the letter relating to the speech of the Portage Mayor. He could find some means of retaliation. That evening therefore as His Honor was passing the Park's home he was ushered into the parlor and told of the aspersions cast upon the village, together with the assurance that Ester was in no wise at fault and it was only regard for her former home, which had induced mention of it at all. The Mayor declared his full belief in the statement, said he would take the matter under advisement and left. That night in the privacy of his chamber a plan was formed. It needed an addition of two, now that Ester had gone and providing the report of the removal from Portage of the man and his family were true to overcome the rival's advantage of population. The two might be found in Scott and his wife. Some inducement must be held out to bring them to Darrowville. When Deacon Danforth made up his mind he acted promptly and with de-



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